# **Energy Batteries for EVs and PHEVs: Candidate Technologies and Issues**

Andrew Burke
Institute of Transportation Studies
University of California- Davis
Davis, California 95616
afburke@ucdavis.edu

ARB ZEV Technology Symposium Sacramento, California September 27, 2006



## What defines an 'Energy Battery''?

- Sized by an energy requirement and designed to have a high Wh/kg
- The power requirement is modest and usually does not size the battery
- The battery is deep discharged in regular use (60-70% SOC)
- High cycle life 2000-3000 cycles
- Low Cost \$/kWh less than \$250/kWh
- Safety, thermal management, and monitoring are critical



## **Candidate Technologies**

- Nickel metal hydride
- Lithium-ion
- Lithium polymer
- Sodium metal chloride (Zebra-300 degC)



#### **Battery characteristics**

- Energy density Wh/kg, Wh/L
- Pulse power density W/kg, W/L
- Calendar and cycle life
- Thermal management
- Safety and monitoring requirements
- Cost \$/kWh, \$/kW



#### **Issues**

- Trade-offs between energy density, power density,
   cycle life, safety, and cost
- Effect of discharge/charge use patterns on cycle life
- Safety/failure modes and monitoring requirements
- Cost, Cost, and Cost in high production



#### **Baseline characteristics of EV and HEV batteries**

| Battery type           | Wh/kg | W/kg | \$/kWh  |
|------------------------|-------|------|---------|
|                        |       |      |         |
| Lead-acid              |       |      |         |
| <b>Energy bat.</b>     | 35    | 200  | 150     |
| Power bat.             | 25    | 315  | 300     |
|                        |       |      |         |
| <u>NickelMetHyd</u>    |       |      |         |
| Energy bat.            | 75    | 200  | 500     |
| Power bat.             | 45    | 800  | 800     |
|                        |       |      |         |
| Sodium metal           |       |      |         |
| <u>chloride</u>        |       |      |         |
| (Zebra -300            |       |      |         |
| deg C)                 |       |      |         |
| Energy bat.            | 100   | 200  | 400     |
|                        |       |      |         |
| Lithium-ion            |       |      |         |
| Energy bat.            | 120   | 400  | 500     |
| Power bat.             | 75    | 1200 | 800     |
|                        |       |      |         |
| <u>Ultracapacitors</u> |       |      |         |
| Carbon/carbon          | 4.5   | 1500 | \$10/Wh |



#### Agenda for the session

- 1. Andrew Burke (10 min), <u>Energy batteries for EVs and PHEVs</u>: Candidate Technologies and Issues, ITS-Davis
- 2. Tien Duong (20 min.), Review of the DOE/USABC battery program, US DOE
- 3. Michael Andrew (20 min.), <u>Lithium-ion: Enabling a Spectrum of Alternate</u>
  Fuel Vehicles, Johnson Controls
- 4. Mark Duvall (20 min.), <u>Battery considerations and test results for lithium-ion batteries in the Sprinter PHEV</u>, EPRI
- 5. Andrew Chu (20 min.), <u>Design considerations and the status and future plans</u> for lithium-ion batteries using iron phosphate in the cathode, A123 Battery Co.
- 6. Evan House (20 min.), Status of lithium-ion batteries using lithium titanate in the anode (safety, fast charging, and long cycle life), Altrairnano

